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Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, February 19, 1770.

SALEM, *January* 31, 1770.

ON *Wedneſday* Morning, the 24th Inſt. died at MARBLEHEAD, and on the 29th was decently interred there, at the voluntary Expence of his Church, the Rev'd Mr. JOHN BARNARD, *elder Paſtor* of the *firſt Church* in that Town, and the Father of the Clergy of New-England, in the 89th Year of his Age, and 34th of his Miniſtry. His Funeral was attended by a vaſt Concourſe of People. The Pall was, by his ſpecial Direction, ſupported by the five eldeſt Miniſters preſent, of the Aſſociation of which he was a Member, and for which he always ſhewed a great Affection, and the Rev'd Mr. *Weekes*, Miniſter of the Epiſcopal Church there.

Men of Eminence in advanced Stations, which they have adorned by ſuperior Worth and Uſefulneſs, ought not to die unnoticed, as they cannot unlamented. What follows, is but an unequal Tribute to the Memory of this venerable Man.

HIS Father was long a Deacon of the *Old North* Church in Boſton; a Man of a reſpectable Character. In that Metropolis this Son was born Nov. 6, 1681. He was devoted to the Service of God in the Work of the Miniſtry from his very Birth; and after the uſual Courſe of School Education, was admitted into *Harvard College, July*, 1696, and took his Degrees there at the cuſtomary Times.

THO' he entered on public Preaching ſo early as 1702, yet, through various Incidents, he was not ſettled in the Miniſtry till later in Life than might have been expected from One of ſuch Hopes. In 1707 he went a Chaplain in the Army under the Command of Col. *March*, on an unſucceſsful Expedition againſt Portroyal. In 1709 a very agreeable Offer was made him, of going Chaplain of a Ship to England. He embraced it; and by that Means ſpent more than a Year in a very pleaſant and honorable Way: For he was treated with great Reſpect by Dr. *Calamy*, Dr. *Oldfield*, Mr. *Reynolds*, and other Miniſters of diſtinguiſhed Character among the Proteſtant Diſſenters in *London*; and frequently preached for one and another of them, and ſupplied a Country Pariſh near *Eltham* in *Kent*. He had once a Proſpect of ſettling with a principal Congregation in the City; but the Confuſions occaſioned by Dr. *Sacheverell* joined with his Affection for his native Country, determined him to return. But being of Courſe introduced into much good Company there, he ſaw much of Men and Manners, and gained that genteel and manly Addreſs, which diſtinguiſhed him. Having employed his Labours after his Return to New-England, as Occaſion ſerved, he was at length invited by the Church of *Marblehead* to aſſiſt the Reverend and aged Mr. *Cheever*, their Miniſter, with whom he was ordained Colleague Paſtor, July 16, 1716; after whoſe Death he carried on the whole Work of the Miniſtry, till Age advancing, and bodily Strength failing, he complied with a Motion often before made him by many of his People, and requeſted an Aſſiſtant; in Conſequence whereof the Rev'd Mr. *William Whitwell* was ordained Colleague Paſtor with him, *Auguſt* 15th, 1762. From that Time he ſtill carried on his Part of the publick Services, till within a few Months paſt, when he gradually declined, and at length, according to his own Wiſh, without Groan or Struggle, ſlept in Jeſus, coming *to his Grave, as a Shock of Corn fully ripe.*

MR. BARNARD was bleſſed with ſuch an healthy and vigorous Conſtitution, that for 64 Years he never was confined to his Bed by any Sickneſs; and the Veſtiges of this Vigour were ſeen to the laſt, in his erect Gait and Flow of Spirits. His Temper was free and open; he was a cloſe and beneficent Friend; an habitual Cheerfulneſs, accompanied with extenſive Knowledge, rendered him a very agreeable and profitable Companion.—He had very ſtrong natural Powers of Mind, and a happy Talent of expreſſing his Ideas in ſtriking and impreſſive Language.—He was a general Scholar, but took peculiar Pleaſure in the Theory of ſome Parts of Mechanics, particularly Architecture and Ship-building. His Attachment to the Intereſts of Learning nobly appears in his Legacy of £. 200 Lawful Money to *Harvard College*. But it was eſpecially as a Divine and a Miniſter that he ſhone, and deſired, if in any Thing, to ſhine.

The Town of *Marblehead*, when he ſettled there, about the ſame Time with the Rev'd Mr. *Holyoke*, the late venerable Preſident of *Harvard College*, (who was Paſtor of the other Church about twenty Years) was in a far different from its preſent Situation: Inhabited chiefly by Fiſhermen, many of them Foreigners, of low Life and uncultivated Minds, theſe worthy Gentlemen had the Taſk before them, of rectifying their Manners in civil Life, as well as of making them wiſe to Salvation. How faithfully this was executed, the reſpectable Figure that Town now makes in the Community, in its Numbers of People, of poliſhed Manners, as well as religious Knowledge and Virtue, is ſufficient Evidence. The Gravity, Authority and Dignity of Conduct of thoſe Gentlemen, was fitted to meliorate the Manners of thoſe Days, as the Politeneſs and Urbanity of their Behaviour was to conciliate the Eſteem and Affection of the preſent.

As a *Divine*, Mr. BARNARD had juſt and comprehenſive Ideas of the great Principles of natural and revealed Religion; his printed Works abundantly manifeſt this. In diſputed Points of Speculation, he profeſſed to be a *Calviniſt*, but of too catholic Temper (to uſe his own Words) to cram his Principles down another Man's Throat.—He was a zealous Vindicator of the ſupreme Authority of Chriſt, the Head of the Church, againſt human Encroachments in Matters of Worſhip, Diſcipline and eccleſiaſtical Polity. Nevertheleſs, he lived and died in generous Charity with Chriſtians of other Denominations, as appears from the Direction abovementioned, reſpecting Mr. *Weekes*. He was a ſtedfaſt Oppoſer of the ill judged religious Ferments which infeſted the Country about 30 Years ago; and by his prudent, but firm Conduct, was a great Means of preſerving his Town from the Inroads of ignorant Enthuſiaſts, and the Diviſions and Separations cauſed by them in many other Places. A printed Sermon of his, upon *Zeal for good Works*, was eminently uſeful in that Day.

As a *Miniſter*, all who knew him were Witneſſes of that Gravity and Wiſdom of Behaviour which made him an Enſample to his Flock: His printed Sermons ſhew his Zeal for the Good of Souls, and Honour of God and the Redeemer. The Strength of his Stile, and Pungency of his Delivery, (which were remarkable, eſpecially in his public Prayers) engaged the Attention, and tended to fix proper Sentiments deeply in the Minds of his Hearers. His own People can beſt tell his tender and paternal Sympathy with them in relieving the Diſtreſſed, in deviſing liberal Things, many Inſtances of which they are acquainted with, many others may be known only to him who *ſeeth in ſecret*: They are Witneſſes of his Fidelity in his more private Labours, which was ſuch as has left a deep Veneration for him on their Minds, and has, we truſt, laid a Foundation for lightning the Burdens of his ſurviving Colleague.—As to his ſecret Religion, his viſible Courſe of Life gave the ſtrongeſt Preſumption that it was pure and undefiled. This being ſo, and his Labours, great, ſucceſsful, and long continued, *Faith* now preſents him to us as gone to receive that bleſſed Sentance, which infinitely more than compenſates all wherein one can ſpend and be ſpent for God or Man; *well done, good and faithful Servant, thou haſt been faithful in a few Things, I will make thee Ruler over many Things, enter thou into the Joy of thy Lord.* A worthy, but infirm and diſconſolate Widow, mourns this great and good Man's Death. God never granted him any Children.

THE Inhabitants of the Town of Charleſtown, at a general Town Meeting legally aſſembled, on Monday the 12th of February 1770, and continued by Adjournment until the Thurſday following; taking under Conſideration a Petition of ſundry of the Inhabitants, praying, That the Town would take ſuch Meaſures, as to them may ſeem meet, to enquire into a Report which has for ſome Time prevailed, viz. That ſome of the Traders in this Town have purchaſed very large Quantities of Britiſh Goods of ſome of the Importers, (1) who ſtill dare to ſtand out againſt the Non-importation Agreement (2) of the Merchants ——And after a Debate, a Committee was raiſed for that Purpoſe, to make Report at the Adjournment—The Meeting was then adjourned to Thurſday, at which Time the Report of the Committee aforeſaid was read, and was in Subſtance as follows, viz.

THAT they had made ſtrict Enquiry concerning the Report aforeſaid, and find it ſo far true, that ſome few of the Traders aforeſaid have ſince June laſt, purchaſed a few Goods of ſome of the ſaid Importers, in the whole to the Amount of not more than £. 120 L. M. But on their conſidering the Conſequences that muſt attend their late Conduct, they ſeemed very much concerned, and all of them cheerfully promiſed that they would not directly, or indirectly, import or purchaſe any Goods contrary to the Agreement (2) of the Merchants aforeſaid; and that they are willing to ſtore ſuch of ſaid Goods as are unſold, there to remain until a general Importation takes Place; which Report was accepted, and the following Votes were paſſed *Nemine Contradicente*.

WHEREAS the principal Merchants and Traders in the Town of Boſton, and other trading Towns within this Province, and throughout this Continent, have, from Principles (as we believe) *truly patriotic*, entered into Articles of Agreement, (2) not to import any Britiſh Goods (a few Articles excepted) untill the Act of Parliament, impoſing Duties, on Tea, Glaſs, Paper, &c. for the expreſs Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue in the Colonies, be repealed—And notwithſtanding every lenient and kind Method has been uſed, to induce all the Merchants & Traders to come into this ſalutary Meaſure; yet ſome there are, who being *without any Feeling* for a Country to whom they owe all the Importance they *may think* themſelves to be of, and being alſo deſtitute of every Sentiment of Humanity, have not only refuſed to comply with, but daringly ſtand out and continue to counteract the benevolent and ſalutary Intentions of the Merchants and Traders aforeſaid, in their ſtriving to help us out of our preſent Diſtreſs; and have thereby done all in their Power to ſubject Millions of truly loyal Britiſh Subjects which overſpread this wide and extended Continent, to Bondage and Ruin:

Therefore *Voted*, That we will not, by ourſelves, or any for or under us, directly or indirectly, purchaſe any Goods of the Perſons hereafter mentioned, viz. *John Bernard, James McMaſters, Patrick McMaſters, John Mein, Nathaniel Rogers, William Jackſon, Theophilus Lillie, John Taylor*, and *Ame & Elizabeth Cummins*, all of Boſton—*Iſrael Williams*, Eſq; and *Son*, of Hatfield, and *Henry Barnes* of Marlborough, nor will we have any Intercourſe with them, or with any Perſon whatſoever, that ſhall purchaſe Goods of either of them, after the Date hereof, untill a general Importation takes Place.

Voted, That we will not uſe any Tea ourſelves, nor ſuffer it to be uſed in our reſpective Families.

Voted, That we will uſe our beſt Endeavours to encourage and ſupport the Merchants, &c. in their Non importation Agreement, (2) to whom this Town vote their Thanks for *the Conſtitutional and ſpirited Meaſures* purſued by them for the Good of this Province.

Voted, That Captain *Iſaac Foſter*, Mr. *John Codman*, and Mr. *Richard Davens*, be a Committee of Inſpection, to take Care that the foregoing Votes, &c. be complied with, and that they tranſmit a Copy of theſe Votes to the Committee of Inſpection of the Merchants, &c. in Boſton.

Charleſtown, February 15, 1770.

SALEM, February 13.

Yeſterday arrived here the Brig Leopard, Capt. Gebaut, in 70 Days from Gibraltar, who informs, that about the Beginning of December the Ruſſian Fleet, one Diviſion from that Place, and another from Cadiz, ſailed for Malta, and that a third Diviſion of the ſame Fleet was daily expected at Gibraltar when he ſailed, in their Way alſo to Malta, where the whole were to winter; and it was ſaid were to proceed early in the Spring to Conſtantinople. This Fleet had Leave from the Courts of London and Madrid to ſtop at any of their Ports in the Mediteranean—The French were fitting out a large Fleet at Toulon to oppoſe the Ruſſians; which it was tho't would bring on a Rupture with ſome of the other European Powers. The Algerines had declared War againſt the Danes; and it was thought would alſo ſoon break with the Dutch. Conſiderable Fleets of Daniſh & Dutch Men of War were ſoon expected in the Mediterranean.

Captain Gebaut left at Gibraltar the Capts. Deſhon and Sohier, in two Brigs, belonging to Boſton; and Capt. Elkins of this Place.

It is whiſpered that *The Northern Light* has had an *amazing* Effect upon the Philoſophy of Roxbury, and which has very greatly alarmed the fond *Gray-bound* of Boſton, who appears to have been not a little *planet-ſtruck* by the ſame *Aurora Borealiſh*, and is now fearfully apprehenſive that the Influence of *Saint Scarlet* (notwithſtanding the many and humble Invocations to that Procian*) will *ſecretly* be exerted in Favour of the Rival Aſtrologer.

Elders of Suſanna.

* *A Star of the ſecond Magnitude in the Cabaliſtical Conſtellation.*

Mr. HALL,

By giving the following a Place in your next Paper, you'll oblige moſt of your Readers.

IN Conſequence of John Maſcarene, Eſq's; ſtopping the Schooner Sally's Papers, becauſe the Owner refuſed to let him ſign the Regiſter, and take half a Dollar for it, the following Extract of a Letter is publiſhed, viz.

"*I would inform you, that they,* [*meaning the Commiſſioners*] *have diſpenſed with the Directions before given me, reſpecting my ſigning of Regiſters, and ſhall therefore be ready to deliver you the Schooner Sally's Papers out of the Cuſtom Houſe To-morrow Morning.——Thurſday Afternoon, 6 o'Clock.* J. Maſcarene.

To Capt. Geo. Crowningſhield."

Query, Whether he had not better return all the Half Dollars, for his heretofore ſigning Regiſters, rather than be proſecuted?

Salem, Feb. 10, 1770.

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(2) Turn to Index to Vol. 2 to find agreement & ſee the Act pa. 735. Vol. 1.

|| Widow Mayhew & Iſaac Winſlow Eſq of Roxbury = Harrison Gray Eſq both these Gent. having an Inclination to Mrs Mayhew = Gov. Hutchinson & ditto. (1) See their names pa. 33.

To every Freeholder in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and all other Persons who possess any Kind of Property: To all Fathers, and Masters; to all Mothers and Mistresses of Families, who have a Regard to present or future Generations, I beg leave to present the following short ADDRESS.

IT is your lot to live in a time of general danger; you are loudly called upon to exert yourself in defence of that Freedom which your glorious Ancestors have generously transmitted down to you—Let a recollection of the more than heroic sufferings of your illustrious forefathers kindle in you some sparks of tenderness to your own offspring! Never let it be recorded that the present generation with such animating examples in view, meanly sacrificed the rights of posterity——

The parliament of Great-Britain have from time to time been encroaching upon the charter rights of the colonies, but never so explicitly opened the design form'd against America as they did previously to the repeal of the late impious Stamp-Act; when they asserted that they had a right not only to legislate for, but to tax all the English colonies in America.

That is in plain terms, that no American had any real title to any thing which he possessed; but the lands, goods, and even the persons of the Americans was altogether at the disposal of men over whom you have no kind of controul, and in the election of whom you have no manner of influence; surely you that have by constant labour and unwearied solicitude obtained a decent competence which you have been fondly calling your own, must feel your honest indignation rise at a claim so unrighteous!

But lest it should have been supposed that this claim was set up only to terrify, and not to ruin the American colonies, the next session of parliament wisely determined to act upon that claim; accordingly a duty was laid upon TEA, PAPER, PAINTER'S OIL, COLOURS and GLASS, expressly FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING A REVENUE. The many other grievous hardships which from that unhappy day have been hourly heaped upon you, and the gross insults which you continually receive, preclude even the possibility of placing the least confidence either in the prudence or humanity of those who have usurped so unlimited an authority over your properties and persons. What then is to be done?——

My friends, the remedy is in your own hands. The people of G. Britain in general revere the sacred precepts of justice engag'd in their own affairs; they rarely attend to foreign concerns, unless particularly called thereto—They for a long time suffer, or at least do not stop the destructive current of corrupt ministerial influence; nor will they in the present case be roused from their insensibility, until the invenom'd shafts aimed at you, shall rebound upon themselves.——You have therefore nothing to do, but immediately and unitedly to discard every kind of British manufacture, which is not absolutely necessary for you; and indeed there are scarce any of the necessaries, and few of the conveniences of life, which may not be produced and manufactured amongst yourselves. If you have resolution enough to use your own reason, you will quickly find the salutary effects of breaking off your commerce with Great-Britain, untill it can be restored upon equitable terms. And be assured, that the Inhabitants of that island will not long suffer an obstinate, ignorant Ministry, at once to oppress you, and destroy the manufactures and commerce, which have so largely contributed to raise that kingdom to its present opulence, and grandeur.

Before I conclude, I must particularly apply myself to such of you as are entitled to assemble yourselves together in a legal Town-Meeting the ensuing month.

You must be sensible that every thing dear to a Freeman is now at stake. You will therefore, without doubt, do whatever is in your power to maintain your invaluable rights—You will not, I trust, by indolence, or a luxurious attachment to any foreign trifles, be induced to give up your birth-right—Your fathers cross'd the ocean; they encounterd hunger and cold; they lived upon scanty and uncertain meals of the meaneſt food; they made the undressed skins of beasts their covering; their habitations were caves, or the most homely cottages; they willingly exposed themselves to every danger, and bravely lost their blood, rather than their freedom. You certainly then will not hesitate to debar yourselves of so unnecessary, and often times so pernicious a gratification as that of drinking Tea, when the cause of freedom requires the sacrifice. You who can be comfortably and decently cloathed with your own manufactures, cannot think it an intolerable hardship to abstain from the unmeaning superfluities of foreign countries, when you discover that your fondness for them is the engine intended to be used to destroy the free constitution of your country. I would therefore with that deference, which is always due to free assemblies, but with the utmost earnestness, recommend it to you in the meetings of your several towns, to resolve that you will not consume any British manufactures, nor suffer them to be consumed by any under your care; that you will not drink imported Tea, nor suffer it to be drank in your houses; that you will not directly or indirectly purchase any articles which is liable to a duty, untill every part of the revenue act is repealed; and that you will have, from this time, no commercial or social connections with those, who at this time do refuse to contribute to the relief of this abused country; especially that you will post up in the most public places, the names of those who have imported or sold British goods contrary to the general agreement of the merchants of Boston, Salem, Marblehead, &c. Also of all others who have obstinately refused to enter into said agreement. (a)——If you unanimously come into the above resolutions, and religiously adhere to them, we may yet be a free and happy people: If you refuse, I fear nothing will ward off misery and slavery from you and your posterity.

MILES STANDISH.

TO-MORROW,

Will be Sold by Public Auction, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Vendue Room, opposite the West End of Faneuil-Market,

Six Casks of choice Starch.

N. B. 11 o'Clock, precisely. M. DESHON, Auct.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

I AM but a Country Gentleman, and therefore am unacquainted with *the secret* Springs and Causes that agitate THE GREAT, in the present political Controversy, which has unhappily caused so much *ill-blood* in this Country, as well as in Old England. But I should be very glad to be informed by any of your Correspondents, what are the *true* Reasons why the greatest and most notorious JACOBITES in this Country, ever known and marked as such, till the *unhappy* Death of George the Second, should now, *in Appearance*, be the highest Friends to the House of H...r, and are as nauseous in their Expressions *here*, as the Tories and Jacobites *at Home* have been, in their late fulsome Addresses to the T....e.

Why, some of your Town-born——— Children who, all their Lives, have been the most notorious Smugglers in the Province, should now become such great Advocates for the Right of Parliament in levying Taxes on the Colonies, and, for the Prerogative of the Crown to an unlimited Degree: Why HE, who came into public Notice by a Town-Meeting, was, (if I mistake not) the Moderator of a Town-Meeting; and doubtless, would never have been heard of at St. James's, but for his having been thus noticed by Town Meetings, should now, in Public, declare That a Town Meeting was an unlawful Assembly; and *in private*, that Things would never be right till the Town was incorporated, and *these Town-Meetings* set aside.—*It seems strange that People should be so ready to kick away the Ladder upon which they arose—when perhaps that very Ladder may be further necessary, to break their Fall from an Height, to which their Heads and Hearts are found to be unequal.*———

All these Things, Messieurs Printers, surprize us very much in the Country, and we want to be inform'd what are *the secret* Causes for such extraordinary Changes in Sentiment.———

Our School-Master says it is a Fore-runner of the coming in of the Jews. It may, or it may not, be so: But I can't see thro' it, and I depend upon some of your Correspondents to inform me.

We have seen a Piece, said to be written by one Mr. BLANK

JUNIUS to the ——— and among us, we are agreed, of England,

that it is *almost* as well wrote, as his H-n-r's Letter to the Moderator of *an Assembly of People*,—or his H-n-r's Address *TO THE PEOPLE (unlawfully) assembled at Faneuil-Hall*.———There is a Touch in that same *Junius* so particularly striking, that all our Town have got it by Heart,

"A fawning Treachery, against which no Prudence "can guard, no Courage can defend; the insidious "Smile upon the Cheek, should warn thee of the "Canker in the Heart." Vide the 25th 26th 27th and 28th Verses of the 26th Chapter of Proverbs.

In Answer to the afore-mentioned Questions, Messieurs Printers, I shall expect the Favor of hearing from you; and that in an address particularly to me, who am your constant Reader *in private*, and your very *upright* humble Servant, THOMAS GRASPALL.

Pittsbourg, the 10th February, 1770.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

THE publishers of the Boston Chronicle, if I remember right, sat out with the profession of the strictest purity of intention; and yet it is generally allow'd that they are perpetually retailing to their readers falsehood and scandal.—They have been so often confronted by gentlemen of reputation, who in vindicating of themselves against their detraction, have condescended to subscribe their names, that one would think of all men, *they* can with the least grace put the question, "who have entertain'd the *base design* of deceiving the public by publishing false accounts"? This question however they have had the hardiness to fix in the front of their paper for many months past; and impertinently subjoining the names of half a dozen gentlemen whose respective characters place them above the suspicion of any bad design whatever, with an awkard affectation of gravity they say, "Surely these cannot be of the number"! There is something so ridiculously trifling in this manner of venting their spleen, that I have often wonder'd the right worshipful board & a few others who I am told are the *chief directors* as well as *supporters* of that paper, are not asham'd of it; others who have had the opportunity of measuring the understanding of these *better sort* of folks, may perhaps as much wonder at my wonderment about the matter.———

A marvellous, & I dare say *the author* flatters himself well wrote performance made its appearance lately in that paper under the signature of the *Bostonian*. There is such a profundity of learning, accuracy of judgment, elegance of stile and smartness of wit and satyr in this wonderful piece, that for the sake of gratifying this country, which since the residence of the board and other very pretty gentlemen in it, is like to rival Rome or Athens in learning & politeness, I wish this surprizing genius would furnish us with his own critical notes on his own inimitable production—I am satisfied with this additional advantage it would far surpass the works of the most celebrated authors ancient or modern, *cum notis criticorum variorum et optimorum*.

What a pity it is that so exquisitely fine a fellow as the Bostonian appears to be, should be attack'd upon the score of *falsehood!* Is it a fatality attending every man who employs the Chronicle to fall into the snare? A very sensible writer in the Evening-Post charges it home upon the Bostonian; and challenges him to produce an instance of a principal going about to perswade the master workmen to suffer their journeymen and apprentices to attend at Faneuil-Hall to make what they call a respectable meeting—This is certainly a reasonable demand: And it is so easy for the Bostonian to comply with it, supposing his assertion to be true, that if he delays it any longer, I must confess he will deserve the character which the above-mentioned writer gives of him, as "*a most impudent, infamous, knowing & wilfull Lyar*". VERAX.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to insert the following.

To Mr. Bostonian Waterhouse. (a)

Sage Sir,

HAD you goats and asses to deal with, your daring falsehoods, malicious fictions, and ill-adapted fables, might make some impression: as it is, they have their effect; and if any definite degree of public contempt, and detestation, could ... your impudence, one would think that in all conscience your measure had long since been completed; but assure yourself, that if Americans are to be duped, it will not be by such Jackals as S. alias B. W...N. R...s, H. H——n (c) T. I...n, or even T. H——n. MINOS.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

ALL accounts per the last ships agree that the late unconstitutional impositions upon the colonies will be removed——The list of those who have exerted themselves for their country in the late times, cannot be given in the news-papers; but a list of those who have lately aided the enemies of their country in this province are happily so few, that they may be published in this way ——The committee of inspection are so industrious and faithful, that we shall know who are importers or purchase of importers contrary to agreement (b) and we hope soon to hear who they are that continue in the vice of tea drinking——But one thing perhaps from its supposed insignificancy has too much escaped our notice, I intend Mein and Fleeming's Chronicle——This paper since it has been supported by and put under the direction of commissioners and other placemen and tories, has become the dirty channel of conveying *private* slander and defamation, and the most notorious falsities relative to our public affairs—Notwithstanding which it is said that some weak or designing persons in town and country among those who would not be thought tories, will continue to receive the paper into their houses, giving it in excuse that they have forbid its being brought, but that the printer forces the same upon them; Would it not therefore be of public utility to employ proper persons in town and country to inspect and report who are the purchasers of the Chronicle, that in the volumn of the infamous, which is like soon to be closed, the names of those latter offenders may not be found wanting.

AN HONEST BOSTONIAN.

Saint Scarlet's SOLILOQUY

Upon seeing the *Dialogue, Alfred, Philadelphos*, the *Independent*, & other faithful Mirrors lately set before him.

POPULUS *me sibilat at* MIHI *plaudo*——HOR.

SHALL these mad Efforts of indignant Foes
My Name to blacken, break my Heart's Repose?
What's the base murmuring of *the People's* Breath,
To such high Sounds as—*Governour in Chief*!*
In their fierce *Patriot* Fits, they foam and rave,
And call me Hypocrite and call me Knave;
But, as I ever have been, I am still,
In *Form* tho' varying, fix'd in *Principle*.
That Principle from which I ne'er did swerve
Has ever urg'd me, my dear SELF to serve.
With Places, PENSIONS and with Wealth increas'd,
My *Pride* I pamper, and my *Av'rice* feast.
Let *Patriots*, for themselves unskill'd to carve
For Sake of *Virtue*, Sake of *Justice* starve;
High-joy'd I smile, when *such* frown on my Ways,
And while they *hiss* me, *clap* to *my own* Praise.

* *And Brother Riggletail, or Froth, to be Lieutenant.* (e)

Messi'rs EDES & GILL,

AT a Meeting of the TRUE HEART Fire-Club, May 10, 1769, it was unanimously Voted, That *John Taylor* be dismissed from this Society, as unworthy being a Member of it, for not complying with the Agreement of the Merchants. (h)

At a Meeting of the above Fire-Club, August 9, 1769, it was unanimously Voted, That *John Taylor* be re-admitted a Member; he having comply'd with the Agreement of the Merchants. (h)

At a Meeting of said Fire Club, February 14, 1770

WHEREAS JOHN TAYLOR *has grossly affronted the Body of Merchants and this Society, by perfidiously violating his Agreement with them, and his Promise to us, not to vend any British Goods contrary to the universal Sense of the Friends of this oppressed* CONTINENT, *by which he has rendered himself justly obnoxious to all good Men, and more especially to every well-wisher to* AMERICA.———Voted, *That the said* JOHN TAYLOR *be dismissed from this Society; and that he be* CUT OFF *from all the Benefits of this Society, even in Times of the greatest Distress; and that he* NEVER *be re-admitted upon any Terms whatever.*

BOSTON, February 19, 1770.

Last Tuesday in the Sixty-ninth Year of her Age died Mrs. SUSANNA CUNNINGHAM; Relict of the late NATHANIEL CUNNINGHAM, Esq;—a Lady who, venerable for her Virtue and amiable in her Manners, will be long remembred and regretted by her numerous, respectable Friends; and whose Death the Poor, particularly, must very tenderly resent. We hear her Remains are to be interr'd To-Morrow Afternoon.

Thursday last departed this Life, in the 41st Year of her Age, Mrs. ELIZABETH SEWALL, (the amiable, virtuous & desirable Consort of SAMUEL SEWALL, Esq; of this Town;) whose Remains we hear to be interr'd this Afternoon, if the Weather permits.

Captain Andrews arrived here on Tuesday last in 30 Days from St. Martins; on the 3d Instant he spoke a Sloop Capt. Wood, in Lat. 36: 40: N. Long. 70: W. from St. Augustine for North Carolina, belonging to New-York; and in Lat. 38. 10: Long. 68 & half, spoke a Sloop with Cattle on Deck from New-York for Dominica, but could not hear the Captains Name.—The Day Capt. Andrews left St. Eustatia, a Vessel arrived there from St. Lucia, which bro't an Account of that Port's being shut up.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Boston,——per Capt. Cazneau.

"It gives me great Satisfaction to see and hear that the Merchants in Boston are so firm and resolute; for had they not put a final stop to those Scotch Adventurers, you would have been overladed with them.——I think they grow enough upon us already; there is no occasion of any more, for I am informed here that PATRICK SMITH, was rigged out here with a parcel of Goods by a number of Scotch Pedlars. I really feel a great deal more satisfied to see what effectual Measures the Merchants of Boston have taken. (k)

Wednesday last departed this Life, Mr. Robert Edwards, Taylor; his Funeral is to be this Afternoon.

(V) vid Charter page 1077 Vol. 2 (1) vid. the Prepeal act pa. 411. Vol. 1. (F) see Stamp act page 53. Vol 1. (g) see the Act, pa. 735. Vol. 1. (h) To Find Merchants agreement Turn to Index Vol. 2. (I) Turn to Index Vol. 2 (k) vid page 23. (k) vid pa. 697 Vol. 2.

|| Vide Vol 1. Page 792 § Hanover ‡ Throne ¶ Gov.r Hutchenson * Vide his Letter to the Merchants to convened at Faneuil Hall Page 25. nim Page 37 V Honours.
(a) Samuel Waterhouse (b) Nath.l Rogers (c) Henry Hulton (d) Th.s Irwin. (e) Charles Paxton, & Jn.o Oliver

It is given out, that the Meek and Sagatious F——n H——n, has in Contemplation a plan for preventing School Boys and others from playing in any Street near the Town House——Our readers must *judge* of the practicability of this undertaking.——Brother GRASP-ALL says it can never be effected without the assistance of C——l.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in New-York to his Friend in Boston, *January 22d 1770.*

"The concurrence of the several branches of the legislature of North-Carolina to an establishment for an agent at the court of G—t B—n, has given great uneasiness to all the true friends of America here, who have adverted to it——This is an affair I make no doubt but you have observed the ministry assiduously laboring to accomplish, and doubtless it is to answer some very gracious purpose. Their creatures in the Ass——y will always be for appointing such tools as their patrons shall dictate, and the C——l in most Colonies holding their places during pleasure will rarely oppose a ministerial choice. The G—rs we see daily, are either, plus or minus (as the electricians say) i. e. as they are charged: considering all which, and that the concurrence of the whole legislature is necessary to constitue an agent; it is easier to imagine than describe what sort of animals will appear in that character, should such unpropitious establishments obtain universally thro'out the colonies. May not these instruments of thraldom be convenient media of virtual representation? Nay may they not be said to be actual representatives, when thus regally constituted? —and if seats shou'd be offered them, in the house of commons, how would their friends here stickle for the wish'd for consummation!"

The ANSWER.

A Completion of this scheme wou'd render the government of the colonies *meerly ministerial* indeed. We well remember who were lately constituted of his M—s C——l in the government above recited! However Sir, the plan in question has no chance for universality, as it has been pushed to the uttermost in this colony, by the head engineer of the forces, and miscarried.

It is reported that a *certain Gentleman* will not attend the funeral of a worthy Sister, lately deceased; and the Reason he does not, ('tis said) is because he would not choose to attend it but in full Mourning; and to do that, he thinks would give Umbrage to *the People*.—We have authority to assure *the Gentleman* that it is at his own Option to attend the funeral in Mourning, or out of Mourning, or just as he pleases, without even the least notice from *the People*, they have long since (upon the most solid grounds) considered him as one who has detach'd himself from the Welfare of the Country that gave him Birth, and that has given him Bread, and therefore a *prudence* of this sort *now* will at best, appear but an ill-timed *affectation* of Conformity to a wise and good Regulation, a principal virtue of which, is its being *voluntary*.

The following is a Copy of the Agreement of the young Ladies of this Town, against drinking foreign TEA.

Boston, February 12, 1770.

WE the Daughters of those Patriots who have and now do appear for the public Interest; and in that principally for us their Posterity, We as such do with Pleasure engage with them in denying ourselves the drinking of Foreign Tea, *in hopes to frustrate a Plan that tends to deprive the whole Community of their* all *that is valuable in Life.*

To the above Agreement 126 *young Ladies have already signed.*

In Addition to the List of the Mistresses of Families who sign'd the Agreement against drinking foreign *Tea, inserted in our last,* 110 *have been added the Week past.*

WHEREAS some evil-minded Person or Persons did the Beginning of this Week, post up a Number of printed Hand-Bills in many Parts of the Town, setting forth, That Mary Viburt had purchased Tea of William Jackson;——This probably was done to raise the Resentment of the Inhabitants, and to injure me in my Business, which wholly depends on the Employ of the Merchants and Traders of the Town in repairing of Vessels, &c.—This is to inform the Public, That neither myself, my Wife, nor any Person for us have directly or indirectly bought Tea or any other Article of said William Jackson since the Vote at the Meeting of the Merchants and Traders on the 23d of January *last:——If it should be thought this Declaration not satisfactory unless sworn to, both Mrs. Viburt and myself are ready to attest the same on Oath before any Magistrate.*

Boston, February 14, 1770. ISAAC VIBURT.

N. B. The Occasion of Mrs. Viburt's going to Mr. Jackson's Shop was, a Number of Shoes from Lynn was left there for her, and she called on Saturday last and took them away.

Whereas some evil-minded Person or Persons, did break open the back Door of a Shop leading to New-Boston, on Saturday Evening the 17th Instant, between the Hours of five and six, and took out from thence the following Articles, viz. 6 Red and White Linnen Handkerchiefs—Red Ground and spotted with White—1 White Ground spotted with Red—1 Purple Ground spotted with White—1 Blue and White cross barr'd—6 Pair Childrens white Worsted Hose with color'd Clocks—1 Pair Clouded ditto Blue and White—5 Pair Mens Purple Gloves, and 1 Pair Purple Silk Mitts—3 Pair Brown Thread Gloves.——If the above Articles should be offered for Sale, it is desired they may be stop'd and Information given to the Printers.

WANTED,

A Wet Nurse with a good young Breast of Milk, within 4 or 5 Miles of Boston. Any one that can be well recommended may be further inform'd by enquiring of Edes and Gill.

A young Man who understands driving a Chaise and taking Care of Horses; also attending upon a Family, wants a Place; inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD BY

Joseph Callender, *Baker*,

Near Beacon-Hill at New-Boston,

A Quantity of *Newfoundland* Bread, baked last Fall, a parcell of good Ship Bread well baked and dry'd, which he will sell as cheap for Cash, as can be had at any other Place in Town of the same quality.——Also, Butter Bisket in Kegs, Crackers and Bran may be had at all seasons.

N. B. As he does not Bake any Loaf Bread, there is none of the fine Flour taken out from his Ship Bread, nor any mixture whatever, for he purchases Wheat wholly.

COD-LINES

SUPERIOR to any Imported, Manufactured and to be Sold by BOX and AUSTIN, at their Store in King-Street, near the Head of the Long-Wharff, Boston.

Where may be had,

FINE WHALE WARPS, CABLES, CORDAGE and TWINE, &c.

TO BE SOLD

On THURSDAY next.

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.

BRoad Cloths, Forest Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, Cambletts, Tammies, Irish Holland, Checks, Bed Ticken, Callicoes, Stampt Cotton Linnen, Kenting, Linnen and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Hose, Breeches Patterns, &c. Some House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Silver Watches, &c. &c.

RAN-away from his Bail in Sussex County New-Jersey, Aaron Skincle; has changed his Name to that of William Will, and doubtless will for any other. He is near 6 Feet high, about 25 Years of Age, spare and genteel, black flowing Hair, naturally curled; fair ruddy Complexion, with fine black Eyes. He is a Shoemaker by Trade, but very fond to pass himself for a Gentleman. He wore a Wine-coloured Coat, with a very long Waist; brown Manchester Jacket and Breeches. Whoever takes up said Run-away, and secures him in his Majesty's Goal in Great-Barrington, giving Notice to Major Gray of Stockbridge, shall be entitled to the Sum of FORTY SPANISH DOLLARS, on Application to said Gray, or the Subscribers at Rochester, in Ulster-County, Province of New-York.

TERCK DEWITT,
Boston, Feb. 19, 1770. THOMAS DEWITT.

For the Benefit of Mr. JOAN,

Will be performed;

A Grand CONCERT

of Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC at Concert Hall on Thursday the first Day of March next, to begin Half after 6 o'Clock, P. M.

The Vocal Part, Viz.

TWO Grand Chorus's for four Voices, the Words well adapted to the present Times.

Two other excellent Songs.

TICKETS to be had of the Printers, (at Half a Dollar each) or of the said Joan, living at said Concert-Hall, where he Teaches the Violin, German-Flute, & Basse Viol.

N. B. ALL the Violins that shall be used in this Concert, have been Manufactured here by the said Joan, who makes and sells very cheap, Violins, Screw-bows and Cases, Basse-Viols, &c. no ways inferior to the best imported;—He also mends those Sorts of Instruments at a reasonable Rate.

—Auction-Hall,—King-Street,—

To-Morrow EVENING *(Tuesday)*

At Five o'Clock.——will be Sold by publick Vendue, At Auction-Hall,—(*On a special Occasion.*)

A great Variety of Articles,—

Among which are,

CHildrens, Youths and Mens Stockings by the Dozen; Variety of Buttons per Groce; Knives, Snuff Boxes, &c. Mens exceeding good Lamb Gloves; a Parcel of white Thread Shirt Buttons; green Sattin; red Persian, white Tabby, Messinets, Cotton Gowns, Crapes and Allopeens, fine black and white small spotted Silk Drugget, flower'd and spotted Gauze, Lawn Handkerchiefs, rich flower'd Silveretts, a Parcel of Ribbons, a Parcel of Garterings per Groce, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Mens second-hand Apparel, Silver Watches, a second-hand Dulcimer, Hadley's Quadrant compleat, (and a very good one);—Feather Beds, Chairs, &c.

ALSO, Broad Cloths, Irish Linnens, Bedticks, fine Cotton Checks, &c. &c. JOHN GERRISH.

Auction-Hall——To-Morrow——FIVE o'Clock.

ON TUESDAY NEXT,

Will be Sold by public Vendue, at the New Auction Room at the Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane, Over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store,

A Variety of Goods,——Among which are,

FOrest Cloths of different Qualities; Broad Cloths, Kersey's German Serges, Baize, Breeches Patterns, worsted and yarn Hose, 7-4 & 8-4 Blankets, Cambleteens, green and black Taffaties, Pelongs, Barcelona & Linnen Handkerchiefs, with a Variety of Checks. striped Hollands, Bedticks, Irish Linnens, white Threads, three Silver Watches, and sundry Hard Ware Goods.

Also one green Harrateen Easy Chair, to be sold at private Sale.

WILLIAM HUNTER, Auctioneer.

On Tuesday Evening next, at Five o'Clock precisely.

BOSTON, XI o'Clock.

Post this Morning arrived from New-York. After What a venal and bribed Junto have done; what may not be expected from so foul a Party. A most audacious attack upon the Liberty of the Press, in the Imprisonment of a most worthy Son of Liberty, Alexander McDougal; his Defence cannot be read but with Admiration—His Name will shine with the most distinguished Rays in the Annals of America, while the Names of the Scotch Drummer and his infamous Abettors will rot——May the first Sufferer in the Cause of American Liberty since the late detested Stamp Act never want Support; and may the Cause of Liberty ever be happy in having such able, and gallant Defenders, as it finds in a McDougal; whom the Bostonians will not pity, but envy.

TOASTS FOR THE DAY.

May the Friends of Liberty through this Province, partake of the Spirit which actuates a McDougal; and may the Slaves of arbitrary Power, imitate the Conduct of their infamous and infatuated Brethren of New-York.

THURSDAY NEXT, WILL BE PUBLISHED, And Sold by EDES & GILL in Queen-Street; and, T. & J. FLEET in Cornhill,

[*Price* 9*d. single, and at half a Pistereen per Dozen.*]

EDES & GILL's

North-American ALMANACK,

AND

Massachusetts REGISTER,

For the Year 1770.

Being the Second after BISSEXTILE or LEAP-YEAR: Calculated for the Meridian of BOSTON, Latt. 42 Deg. 25 Min. North.

CONTAINING;

A Prospective View of the Town of Boston the Capital of New-England; and of the Landing of —— Troops in the Year 1768, in Consequence of Letters from Gov. Bernard, the Commissioners, &c. to the British Ministry—Eclipses—Extract from the Life of Publius Clodius Britano Americanus, continued—A List of the Importers and Resolves of the Merchants &c. of Boston—A Table in Sterling, Halifax, Massachusetts L. M. & O. T. Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New-York Currencies—Courts in Massachusetts-Bay, New-Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode-Island—Judgment of the Weather, Suns and Moon's Rising and Setting, Time of High Water, Feasts and Fasts of the Church of England, &c.—A List of the Hon. His Majesty's Council, and the Honorable House of Representatives——Judges of the Superior and Inferior Courts, Judges of Probate, Registers of Deeds, High Sheriffs and their Deputies—Officers of the Admiralty and Custom-House—Notaries Public—Post-Office—Justices of the Peace thro'out the Province, and for each County—Barristers at Law—President, Overseers, &c. of Harvard College——Ministers, Churches and Religious Assemblies thro' the Province—Officers of the 14th & 29th Regiments in Boston—Officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, with the Names of the Captains of said Company, from its Incorporation—Officers of the Troop of Horse Guards—Officers of the Boston Regiment—Field Officers of the several Regiments through the Province—Officers of Castle William, and the Batteries in Boston—Coroners—Officers of the Town of Boston—Fire-Engine Men—List of Commissioners and other Officers of the Revenue, WITH THEIR SALARIES!——Liberty Song—Parody Parodiz'd—A New Song, to the Tune of the British Grenadier, by a SON OF LIBERTY.—Public Roads, with the best Stages or Houses to put up at—Quakers Yearly Meetings in New-England—Difference of the Time of High Water at several Places on the Continent, &c.

NAILS.

NAILS manufactured, and to be sold cheap for Cash, by BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, at the Head of Oliver's-Dock, Boston.

CASH

TO be given for damag'd Pot-Ash, and Black Salts, by JOHN GREATON, Jun. at his Store in Roxbury.—— Where is to be Sold,

WEST INDIA GOODS of all Sorts, cheap for Cash.

ALL Persons that have any Demands upon the Estate of Mr. William Owen, late of Boston, Book-keeper deceased; and all that are indebted, are desired to bring in their Accounts, in order for a Settlement, to Sarah Owen, Administratrix to said Estate.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN. *from*

Schooner Dolphin, White from Halifax. Schooner Defiance, Hingston from St. Nichola. Ship Industry, Landall from New-Castle. Schooner Sally, Andrews from Dominica and St. Martins.

CLEARED OUT. *for*

Brig Maryland-Packet, Ruggles; and, Schooner Elizabeth, Leighton for Maryland.

OUTWARD BOUND. *for*

Sloop Nancy, Atwood for Halifax. Schooner Industry, Hogg for South-Carolina. Sloop Molly, [illegible] man for Philadelphia. Brig Freedom, Leagers for West-Indies.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Eleven Whites. NO Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Eight.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 54 *m. after*	6	*Friday*, 58 *m. after*	9
Tuesday, 39 *m. after*	7	*Saturday*, 44 *m. aft.*	10
Wednesday, 22 *m. aft.*	8	*Lord's-day*, 20 *m. aft.*	11
Thursday, 12 *m. aft.*	9	*New M.* 25 *Day.*	11 *M*

Can New York involving money For 4 Troops vid. pa 3. (1) Gov Colden (2) see the Stamp Act pa 53. Vol 1.

vid. the agreement pa- 35. vid. pa- 25. (3) For his address, to New York pa- 10. (4) vid his defence pa. 45.

Foster Hutchinson. Alluding to the Boys Shewing some [illegible] effigies of the Importers before Wm Jackson's Door. & Gov. Hutchinson in Council * Great Britian & Assemblies & Governors = majesties (a) Cha. Paxton, his Sister Cunningham

Choice Capers and Anchovys, by

the Keg or ſingle Pound,
TO BE SOLD BY
Archibald Cunningham,

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge, Fore-ſtreet, Boſton.
ALSO,
New Raiſins and Turkey Figgs by the Cask.

CURRANTS, Citron, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Rice, Oatmeal, Piemento per Hundred weight, Pepper, Almonds, Salt-Petre, Indigo, Starch, Pipes, Lyn-Shoes, Wine Glaſſes by the Groce, Allum, Ginger, Copperas per Caſk, Redwood and Logwood per 100, Kippen's Snuff per Dozen, Kippen's Tobacco, Bohea Tea per Doz. or leſs Quantity, Chocolate, Loaf and brown Sugar, Crown Soap, Muſtard per pound or in Bottles, long-handled Hearth Bruſhes, Florence Oyl per Cheſt or ſingle Flaſk.

With a good Aſſortment of Glaſs, Stone and Cream-colour'd Ware, Delph Bowls from half a Pint to three Quarts, by the Dozen or ſingle.

N. B. A Quantity of NUTMEGS to be ſold cheap at ſaid Shop.

TO BE SOLD,
By John Lucas, Baker,

At the South End;

A Large Quantity of Ship-Bread, baked this Winter for want of better Employ, which I will ſell cheap for Caſh or Credit. As I would fain live and fill up my Place as a Baker, and be able to bear my Proportion of Government Expence, I will ſell Bread cheaper for Caſh, than any Bread-Importer in Town.

N. B. I would adviſe my young Brethren in this Branch of Buſineſs, to buy Wheat inſtead of Flour, that we might not be ſuperceded in this Branch of Buſineſs.

INDIGO.

A Few Caſks choice INDIGO, to be ſold at Ware-houſe No. 5, on the Long-Wharff, by the Caſk, 100wt. or Dozen. Alſo, New-York Butter'd Bread, a few Loaves double-refin'd Sugar, Flour, Iron Stoves, &c.

Joſeph Croſwell, *Taylor*,

HATH remov'd to a Shop the South Side of King-Street, adjoining to Mr. Peck, Watch-Maker, juſt below Mr. Gerriſh's Auction-Hall, Court-Square.

Thoſe Gentlemen who favour him with their Cuſtom, will be ſerv'd in the beſt Manner, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

ALL Perſons having Accounts open with the late Company of Meſſieurs Richard and Joſeph Bildngs, are once more deſired to come and ſettle the ſame with the Subſcriber. And all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Company, may expect to be ſued at April Court without Diſcrimination. J. TURELL.

Stray'd or ſtolen, a red-and-white

Spaniel Dog, named Spring, with long Ears, and ſhort bruſhy Tail. Any Perſon who finds ſaid Dog, and brings him to the Printers, ſhall receive a Guinea Reward.

Daniel Mac Neill,

Sadler & CapMaker from *Dublin*,

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, in Town and Country, That he has removed from his Shop below the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe, to a Shop oppoſite the South Door of the Town-Houſe in King-Street, BOSTON,—Where he makes and ſells the following Articles at the loweſt Rate for Caſh, viz. Neat welted and plain Hunting Saddles, Foreſt Saddles without Iron or Wood, much eſteemed for Eaſe, Ladies Hunting Side Saddles, Gold and Silver Lac'd Furniture, Livery Furniture, Piſtol Caſes and Holſters with Furniture, Saddles and Bridles of all Sorts, Morocco and Buff Sword Belts, Portmanteaus and Saddle Bags, with every Article in the Saddlery Branch, in the neateſt and genteeleſt Manner, with Fidelity and Diſpatch: As he has had the Advantage of many Years Practice in the moſt principal Shops in Dublin & Towns adjacent, will engage to make any Piece of Work as compleat as can be imported: All Favours received will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant,
DANIEL MAC NEILL.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the proprietors of Laneſborough, in the county of Berkſhire, (legally warned) holden on the firſt day of March 1769, ſaid proprietors granted a tax of £.109 towards building the Meeting-Houſe. Alſo at the ſame meeting granted a tax of 9s. on each right in ſaid town, to make and repair the roads.—Alſo at a legal meeting of ſaid proprietors holden on the 10th day of July 1769, granted a tax of Ten Pounds to pay the coſt of fixing the place for the meeting-houſe. And whereas there are ſome of ſaid propriſtors delinquent, and have not paid ſaid taxes. The whole or ſome part of each of the following original rights are delinquent, viz. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 72, 73, 74, 75, 78, 79, 80, 81, 84, 86, 88, 89, 90 & 93.——*Theſe are therefore to notify all ſuch delinquents, that their lands will be ſold at public vendue (as the law directs) at the houſe of Mr. James Loomis, innholder in ſaid town, on Thurſday the 29th day of March next, at Ten o'clock before-noon, and ſo by adjournment, if need be, from time to time, until the whole be ſold, unleſs ſaid taxes, with the charges, be paid to Mr. Nehemiah Bull, treaſurer, before ſaid day of ſale, for the uſe and purpoſes above-mentioned.*

Laneſborough, 24, Jan. 1770. James Loomis, John Powell, Andrew Squier, } *Committee for ſale of delinquent proprietors lands.*

THE Eſtate of Mr. *Samuel Kneeland*, late of *Boſton*, Printer, deceaſed, being repreſented inſolvent, and Six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts—The Commiſſioners appointed by the honorable *Foſter Hutchinſon*, Eſq; Judge of Probates for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine ſaid Claims——GIVE NOTICE, that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in *Boſton*, on the ſecond Wedneſday of this and the five following Months from Six to Nine o'Clock, P.M. *Boſton, Feb. 3, 1770.*

NOTICE is hereby given unto the proprietors of New-Fane, or any of them that held their titles under the grant of New-Hampſhire, that on July 20, 1764, the ſame land by his Majeſty's order in council of that date, fell within the limits of the province of New-York: And on the 25th day of December 1766, your grants under the government of New-Hampſhire were forfeited for want of ſettlement. And on the 8th day of January 1767, I the ſubſcriber in behalf of the propriety obtained a grant of the above-ſaid townſhip in my own right, the condition of the ſaid grant obliging me to diſtribute to the grantees under New-Hampſhire their proportion of ſaid land, they paying me their proportion of the expence that I have been at in obtaining this grant, and a proper ſurvey under the government of New-York, which expence amounts to 9d. per acre on ſaid land, which money I have been out of for this three years and better: This is therefore to warn and give lawful notice to the above proprietors, or any one of them, forthwith to apply to me the ſubſcriber at my houſe in Boſton, on or before the 10th day of March next, and pay me ſaid money, and receive their proportion of land; and in caſe they neglect or refuſe to pay ſaid money by ſaid time, they may depend that they ſhall never have ſaid land, nor any part thereof; but I will ſell ſaid land for ſaid charges. Pray Gentlemen excuſe me for not giving you further Notice, as I know not who you are, nor where you dwell; but as I have waited long enough, I'm determined to wait no longer.

Boſton, January 24, 1770. GILES ALEXANDER.

N. B. *Said Alexander has alſo to ſell 30,000 acres of choice good unimproved lands on the weſt ſide of Connecticut river, within 20 miles of Northfield, pleaſantly ſituated on a large river, part interval, and part upland, perhaps as good as any land on the continent, at ſix ſhillings per acre together, or in ſmall lots, as beſt ſuits the purchaſers. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, ſhall have their choice out of ſaid land, firſt come firſt ſerved; good warrantee Deeds ſhall be given to ſaid land, as any title can be given under his Majeſty's grants in ſaid government of New-York.*

For *PHILADELPHIA*,

THE Schooner DOLPHIN, *Nathaniel Shiverick*, Maſter.—Some Freight will be wanted from *Philadelphia* to *Boſton*. Any Perſons inclining to Freight may be further informed, by applying to *William Homes*, at Store No. 2, South Side of the Town Dock.

The Intelligence-Office,

Oppoſite the Golden-Ball lately kept by BENJ. LEIGH, is now kept by
Grant Webſter,

ALL Perſons who have any Buſineſs to be tranſacted there, may depend on being ſerved with Fidelity & Diſpatch.

There is to be ſold at ſaid Office,

Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Wines of ſeveral Sorts, black Handkerchiefs, new and ſecond-hand Rigging, Sails, Cables and Anchors, Pitch and Turpentine, new and ſecond-hand Veſſels of different Sorts & Sizes, ſeveral very good Farms near the Town, and ſeveral Houſes in it, Male and Female Negroes, ſeveral ſecond-hand Chaiſes, Lignum Vitæ, Mahogany, ſeveral very good Watches, and many other Articles cheap for Caſh.

N. B. Goods of any Kind are taken in and ſold at ſaid Office on reaſonable Commiſſions.

To be ſold by Public Vendue on Thurſday the firſt Day of March next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Moſes Bennet, innholder, in Fiſh-Street, at the North End of Boſton.

A Dwelling-Houſe and Land,

and a Piece of Paſture Land, ſituate on Copps-Hill ſo called.—A Dwelling-Houſe and Land in Prince-Street, alſo a Dwelling-Houſe and Land on the North Weſt Side of Middle-Street, all in ſaid Boſton, and which may be viewed any Time before the Sale, which is to begin exactly at 12 o'Clock at Noon of ſaid Day.—Alſo to be ſold by public Vendue at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. —— Bond, innholder, in Leiceſter, in the County of Worceſter, on Thurſday the 12th Day of April next, (if not ſold before at private Sale) One Farm ſituate in ſaid Leiceſter aforeſaid, containing about 250 Acres.—Alſo a Farm ſituate in Spencer, containing about 300 Acres, with a Dwelling-Houſe and Barn on each of them.—The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon of ſaid Day.—Alſo to be ſold a Dwelling-Houſe and Land with a convenient Shop before the ſame in Fiſh-Street, on the North-Side of Dr. Clark's Alley ſo called.—Enquire of William Clark and Elizabeth Mayhew, of Boſton aforeſaid, Executors of the laſt Will of John Clark, Eſq; deceas'd, who are fully empowered to diſpoſe of the ſame.

Boſton, Feb. 2, 1770.

Taken up laſt Monday, between

Point Shirley and Boſton, a Cable and Anchor. The Owner deſcribing the Marks and paying Charges may have them again. Inquire of the Printers.

To be Lett, on reaſonable Terms,

a convenient Brick Dwelling-Houſe, oppoſite Mr. Robert Gould, in Back-Street. Inquire of Mr. Joſeph Jackſon, at Store No. 20, Long-Wharfe.

Convenient Boarding for Gentle-

men, near the Centre of the Town. Inquire of the Printers —Alſo a handſome ſecond-hand Chaiſe to be ſold Cheap.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
And Sold by THOMAS LEVERETT in Cornhill;

A REPLY

To Dr. *Chandler's* 'Appeal Defended:'

Wherein his Miſtakes are rectified, his falſe Arguing refuted, and the Objections againſt the *planned American Epiſcopate*, ſhewn to remain in full Force, notwithſtanding all he has offered to render them invalid.

With an APPENDIX,

Containing a brief Narrative, powerfully adapted to teach the COLONIES what they may expect, ſhould EPISCOPALIANS *ever* have the SUPERIORITY in Influence.

BY CHARLES CHAUNCY, D. D.
Paſtor of the Firſt Church in BOSTON.

†§† A few of Dr. CHAUNCY's Anſwer to Dr. CHANDLER's Appeal to the Publick, and his Remarks on the Biſhop of LANDAFF's Society Sermon, may be had at the above Place.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Jonas Coolidge late of Watertown, deceas'd, are deſired to make immediate Payment to Jonas Coolidge of ſaid Watertown, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate: And all to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to ſaid Adminiſtrator, for Adjuſtment.

To be Sold for Want of Employ.

A ſtout, ſtrong, healthy Negro

Boy, 18 Years of Age, fit for Town or Country. Enquire of the Printers.

RED-Oak Hogſhead Staves, White-Oak Barrel ditto, Shingles, Clapboards, Hand-Spikes, Shaken Hogſheads, and Pine Bolts, to be ſold on the Long Wharf at Charleſtown.

TO BE SOLD,

Laying on the greateſt Country Road, leading from Boſton through the Province, and ſituated in what is called Little-Cambridge, within ſix Miles of Boſton, the following Farms or Tracts of Land, viz.

No. 1. ABOUT 33 acres of choice land, about 30 rods front, and 240 rods deep, with a good orchard, chiefly mowing land, with a handſome new barn, with floors above and below, and compleatly fitted for all ſort of cattle: Alſo a ſhed of 75 feet long, finiſhed in like manner with the barn: Likewiſe a chaiſe-houſe & ſtable of 40 feet by 20, finiſhed for carriages, and ſtalls for four horſes, and will contain 8 tons of hay, together with a handſome large hanging garden, with 5 ſtairs, each 40 feet ſquare, with ſteps of the beſt Connecticut ſtone, and containing as good fruit as any in the province, with a well and a pump that is never dry, and a Cellar that is already compleat of 40 feet by 30, and a ſtore-houſe on the road of 40 feet by 20, with a cellar under the whole, very commodiouſly ſituated and fitted for a large dealer, together with many other conveniences not mentioned.

No. 2. About 25 acres adjoining the above, about 25 rods front and 200 rods deep, with a handſome new houſe with 8 rooms, one of them 36 feet by 18, now improved, and may be, as one of the beſt taverns in the province, with a good convenient yard and barn, for horſes and cattle, with a good well of water.

No. 3. About 15 acres adjoining, about 30 rods front, and 50 rods rear, with a good houſe of 6 rooms, a good barn and ſlaughter-houſe, and a good well and garden; alſo a number of good fruit trees, the whole choice mowing ground.

No. 4. About 15 acres the oppoſite ſide, 20 rods front and 150 deep, chiefly choice mowing-land, and a good orchard.

No. 5. About 20 acres adjoining the ſame, 25 rods front and 150 deep, chiefly choice mowing-land, each diviſion well watered and fenced.

Alſo a piece of land in the ſame pariſh, of about three acres, with a good houſe, barn, try-houſe, and well, ſuitable for a tallow-chandler and ſoap-boiler, together with ſeveral other tracts of land in the ſame town.

Any perſon or perſons inclineable to purchaſe the whole or any part of the above-deſcribed premiſes, may know the price and terms of pay, by enquiring of JOHN DENNIE, at his houſe or ſtore in Cambridge.

TO BE SOLD,

Seven Whale-Boats, Try Kettles,

and other ſorts of Whale Gear. Enquire of the Printers.

A Very likely Negro Child, of a good Breed, to be given away. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Made and Sold by *Iſaac White*,

at the North-End, oppoſite the Salutation—Beſt Tallow Candles, Mould and Dip'd and Bayberry-wax Candles, all as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.

N. B. Tallow by the Barrel.

To be ſold cheap for Caſh, Wholeſale or Retail, in Wing's-Lane,

A Quantity of Canadian-Reed Deer-Skins in the Hair. Raccoons and dreſſed Sable, ſuitable for Ladies Muffs. Enquire of Levi Jennings Hatt-Maker on the Exchange, King-Street, Boſton, or the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Casks of Claret, a few ſmall

Caſks of French Brandy, and ſome beſt Caſtile Soap in Boxes. Enquire of JOHN HOMER, at Store No. 2, on the Long-Wharff. (beff.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL. *in Queen-Street.* 1770.

NEW-YORK, January 31.

The following is an impartial Account of the Attempts made to cut down the LIBERTY-POLE, *and the final Accomplishment of it; together with the Riots that have happened in this City, between the Inhabitants and the Soldiers quartered here.*

ON Saturday night the 13th inst. about eight o'clock, a party of soldiers, about 40 in number, began to execute a design they had formed to cut down the Liberty-Pole: To effect this with the greater safety, they placed centinels in the different roads that lead to it, and the most public places, to discover any number of the inhabitants that should be making towards the Pole to obstruct them. In this situation they were discovered sawing the spurs, by some persons that were passing the fields, who went into Mr. Montanye's, and reported it to sundry persons in the house; whereupon two went out to the work house fence, in order to be convinced of the truth of the information; from whence they discovered a soldier bore a hole in the Pole; they immediately return'd to Mr. Montanye's to alarm the few inhabitants that were there. Captain White was attacked near the house by a soldier, who drew his bayonet on him and threatned to take his life if he alarmed the citizens: But as the former was unarmed, he judged it most prudent to endeavour to dissuade him from offering violence to his person, which he was prevail'd on not to do, as Capt. White did not act then as if he would alarm the citizens; upon which the soldier returned to his company at the Pole. The people at Mr. Montanye's came out and called out fire, in order to alarm the inhabitants. Soon after a fire was seen at the Pole, which proved to be a fuze that the soldiers had put in it, in order to communicate fire to a cavity which they had made in the Pole and filled with powder, with a design to split it. The fuze did not communicate the fire, nor do the execution that was expected, which the people at Mr. Montanye's observing, hissed at the soldiers, and as the former had but just before called out fire, the latter considered it as a taunt on their abortive labour. These sons of Mars could not brook the least sign of satisfaction in the citizens at their heroick attack on a Pole's proving unsuccessful: No, they unprovoked, determined on a more heroic action; which was to storm Mr. Montanye's house; and accordingly entered it with drawn swords and bayonets, insulted the company & beat the waiter. Not satisfied with this male treatment, they proceeded to destroy every thing they could conveniently come at. They broke 84 panes of glass, two lamps and two bowls; after which they quitted the house with precipitation, lest any of them should be discovered: Notwithstanding three of them were known, one of which was Corporal Spry. Upon these matters being communicated to the officer that commanded for the night, at the upper barracks, he ordered a centinel at the Pole, as is supposed, to prevent any further attempt being made to level it; but he was soon after removed. It was not long after he was placed there, before many of the citizens were alarmed, and went up to the Pole, and finding then that there was no apparent danger of any more disturbance, they dispersed. Notwithstanding three of the soldiers were confined for their being concerned in the above riot, their companions did not lose sight of the design to cut down the Liberty-pole; for on the next Monday Night they placed centinels of observation in different parts of the fields, and agreed on signals to notify the approach of any persons that might marr the execution of their purpose. This was discovered by Alderman Lott, who reported to the officer, who commanded at the upper barracks, his having seen a number of them in the fields, when they ought to have been in their barracks. A number of the inhabitants were so incensed at this insulting conduct, that they judged it necessary, for that and the other reasons contained in the following paper, to publish it.

To the PUBLIC.

WHOEVER seriously considers the impoverished state of this city, especially of many of the poor inhabitants of it, must be greatly surprised at the conduct of such as employ the soldiers, when there are a number of the former that want employment to support their distressed families. Every man of sense amongst us knows that the army is not kept here to protect, but to enslave us; and notwithstanding our Assemblies have given vast sums of money to provide them with such necessaries which many of the good Burgers want.

Those supplies are paid by a tax on the colony, a third of which is the quota for this city and county. Add to this burthen the heavy duty we pay on sugar, &c. which so greatly distresses our trade, and has so impoverished this city, that many of its former inhabitants have removed, and others that remain, are, for want of employ, unable to support themselves, and are thereby become a public charge.

This might, in a great measure, be prevented, with comfort to their distressed families, and a saving to the community, if the employers of labourers would attend to it with that care and benevolence that a citizen owes to his neighbour, by employing him. Is it not enough that you pay taxes for billeting money to support the soldiers, and a poor tax, to maintain many of their whores and bastards in the work house, without giving them the employment of the poor, who you will support if you don't employ them, which adds greatly to swell your poor tax? I hope my fellow citizens will take this matter into consideration, and not countenance a set of men who are enemies to Liberty, and at the beck of tyrants to enslave; especially when it will bring on you the just reproaches of the poor. Experience has convinced us, that good usage makes soldiers insolent and ungrateful; all the money that you have hitherto given them, has only taught them to despise and insult you. This is evident in a great number of them attempting last Saturday night to blow up the Liberty-pole: which they had near effected, if some of the inhabitants had not discovered them. They had time to saw the braces, and bore a hole in the Pole, which they filled with powder, and plugged it up, in order to set fire to it; which was discovered by a person at Mr. Montanye's: They in resentment broke 84 squares of his windows, entered his house, and stopped him in the passage with swords, and threatned if he stirred to take his life; which so intimidated the people in the house, that they were induced to get out of the windows. Not satisfied with this atrocious wickedness, they broke two of his lamps, and several bowls; and that they might the better accomplish their designs, they placed centinels in the road that leads to Liberty-pole, to prevent their being discovered. This and worse would be the treatment we might expect if there were a greater number of them. It's hoped that this conduct, with the former considerations, will be sufficient to prevent any friend to liberty from employing any of them for the future. There is a matter of the utmost importance to the liberties of the good people of this colony and the continent, now before the assembly. All the friends to liberty that incline to bear a testimony against a literal compliance with the Mutiny Act, [otherwise called the Billeting Act] are desired to meet at Liberty Pole, at Twelve o'clock, on Wednesday next, which will be on the 17th instant, where the whole matter shall be communicated to them. BRUTUS.

N.B. Altho' the above paper was dated the 15th, it did not make its appearance before Tuesday the 16th; so that from what has been related, it is evident, they intended to cut down the Pole the first opportunity, if Brutus had not been published.

About eight o'clock on Tuesday night, three Soldiers were discovered at work, about the Pole, and sundry persons cloaked, lying down behind a split canoe near it; these were guarded by a number of armed soldiers in an old house not far from it, which has been a temporary barrack for some of them; and on this occasion, from it's vicinity, served as a good watch and guard house to effect their design, without being so much exposed to be discovered by their officers, as they would be if their quarters were at a greater distance from the Pole. Soon after they were discovered an explosion was heard at the Pole, which proved to be the burning of powder in the manner and for the purpose before mentioned, which split it. Immediately thereafter they retired, expecting that the noise of the explosion would alarm the citizens: The alarm being accordingly given, many of them went up to the fields, and continued in Mr. Montanye's house till about ten o'clock, which for that time prevented the soldiers doing any more to the accomplishment of their design. The citizens that retired from the fields, finding the soldiers were disposed to persist in insulting the inhabitants, drew up the resolutions that have been published, with an intention to propose them to the people that were to meet the next day. The soldiers, determined to execute their project, availed themselves of the dead hour of night; and at one o'clock they cut down the pole, sawed and split it in pieces, and carried them to Mr. Montanye's door, where they threw them down, and said let us go to our barracks.

When the citizens convened the next day, for the purpose mentioned in Brutus, many of them exasperated at the Pole's being cut down, and seeing the vicinity of the old house above mentioned, to the place where the Pole stood; and upon their being informed of the use that had been made of it in cutting down the Pole, and many persons having been insulted, from time to time, by the inhabitants of it; they were desirous that application should be made to the corporation, whose property it is, to pull it down. After the questions respecting the business of the day were put, it was judged necessary, in order to appease the people, to ask them whether the committee they were to appoint should make application to the corporation, to request that the old house might be pulled down? which they answered in the affirmative, accompanied with loud acclamations. Immediately thereupon a number of the soldiers drew their cutlasses and bayonets, and desired the inhabitants to come and pull it down. This new act of insolence would have been productive of a very terrible affray, if the magistrates and officers had not interposed. While the people were collecting in the fields, a number of sailors went along the docks, and turn'd ashore all the soldiers they found at work on board the vessels and obliged such of them as were at work in stores to quit it. The soldiers still bent on further insults to the citizens; on Friday the 19th, published the following paper, and went in posses through the streets, putting them up at the most public places of the city, and threw some of them into the Mayor's entry.

God and a Soldier all Men doth adore
In Time of War, and not before:
When the War is over, and all Things righted,
God is forgotten, and the Soldier slighted.

WHEREAS an uncommon and riotous disturbance prevails throughout this city, by some of its inhabitants, who stile themselves the S—s of L—y, but rather may more properly be called real enemies to society: and whereas the army, now quartered in New York, are represented in a heinous light, to their officers and others, for having propagated a disturbance in this city, by attempting to destroy their Liberty-Pole, in the fields; which being now completed, without the assistance of the army, we have reason to laugh at them, and beg the public only to observe, how chagrin'd those pretended S—s of L—y look as they pass through the streets, especially as these great heroes thought their freedom depended on a piece of wood, and who may well be compared to Esau, who sold his birth right for a mess of pottage. And altho' those shining S—s of L—y have boasted of their freedom, surely they have no right to throw any aspersion upon the army, since it is out of the power of military discipline, to deprive them of their freedom: However, notwithstanding we are proud to see those elevated genius's reduced to the low degree of having their place of general rendezvous made (a gallows green) a vulgar phrase for a common place of execution, for murderers, robbers, traitors and r——s, to the latter of which we may compare the famous L—B——s, who have nothing to boast of but the flippancy of tongue, altho' in defiance of the laws and good government of our most gracious sovereign, they openly and r——y assemble in multitudes, to stir up the minds of his Majesty's good subjects to sedition; they have in their late seditious libel, signed Brutus, expressed the most villainous falshoods against the soldiers: But as ungrateful as they are counted, it is well known since their arrival in New York they have watched night and day, for the safety and protection of the city and its inhabitants;—who have suffered the rays of the scorching sun, in summer, and the severe colds of freezing snowy nights, in winter, which must be the case, and fifty times worse had there been a war, which we sincerely pray for, in hopes those S—s of L—— may feel the effects of it, with famine and destruction pouring on their heads. 'Tis well known by the officers of the 16th regiment, as well as by several others, that the soldiers of the sixteenth always gained the esteem and good will of the inhabitants, in whatever quarters they lay, and was never counted neither insolent or ungrateful, except in this city. And likewise the Royal regiment of Artillery, who always behaved with gratitude and respect to every one. But the means of making your famous city, which you so much boast of, an impoverished one, is your acting in violation to the laws of the British government; but take heed lest you repent too late,—for if you boast so mightily of your famous exploits, as you have heretofore (witness the late stamp act) we may allow you to be all Alexanders, and lie under your feet to be trodden upon with contempt and disdain; but before we so tamely submit, be assured we will stand in defence of the rights & privileges due to a soldier, and no farther; but we hope, while we have officers of conduct to act for us, they'll do so, as we shall leave it to their discretion, to act impartially for us, in hopes they and every honest heart, will support the soldiers wives and children, & not whores and bastards, as has been so maliciously, falsly and audaciously inserted in their impertinent libel, addressed to the public; for which, may the shame they mean to brand our names with, stick on others.

Signed by the 16th Regiment.

Mr. Isaac Sears & Mr. Walter Quackenbois, seeing 6 or 7 soldiers going towards the Fly Market, concluded they were going to it to put up some of the above papers: upon the former's coming to the market, they made up to the soldiers and found them as they had conjectured, pasting up one of the papers. Mr. Sears seized the soldier that was fixing the paper, by the collar, and asked him what business he had to put up libels against the inhabitants? and that he would carry him before the Mayor. Mr. Quackenbos took hold of one that had the papers on his arm: A soldier

4 Sons of Liberty = Rogues — Previously & according to the Billeting Act see pa. 274. Vol. 2. & vid. page 3. (1) vid Stamp act pa. 53. Vol. 1 & see their exploits pa. 272. Vol. 1.

ſtanding to the right of Mr. Sears, drew his bayonet; upon which the latter took a Rams horn, and threw it at the former, which ſtruck him in the head, & then the ſoldiers, except the two that were ſeized, made off and alarmed others in the barracks. They immediately carried the two to the Mayor, and aſſigned him the reaſon of their bringing them before him. The Mayor ſent for Alderman Deſbroſſes, to conſult on what would be proper to be done in the matter; In the mean time, a conſiderable number of people collected oppoſite to the Mayor's. Shortly after about 20 ſoldiers, with cutlaſſes and bayonets, from the lower barracks, made their appearance, coming to the Mayor's through the main ſtreet. When they came oppoſite to Mr. Peter Remſen's, he endeavoured to diſſuade them from going any further (ſuppoſing they were going to the Mayor's) repreſenting to them, that they would get into a ſcrape, but his advice was not taken, owing as he ſuppoſes, to one or two of their leaders, who ſeemed to be intoxicated. The people collected at the Mayor's determined to let them paſs by peaceably and unmoleſted, and opened for them to go thro': Capt. Richardſon and ſome of the citizens, judging they intended to take the two ſoldiers from the Mayor's by force, went to his door to prevent it. When the ſoldiers came oppoſite to his houſe, they halted; many of them drew their ſwords and bayonets, ſome ſay they all drew: But all that were preſent, agreed that many did, and faced about to the door, and demanded the ſoldiers in cuſtody; ſome of them attempted to get into the houſe to reſcue them; Capt. Richardſon and others at the door prevented them, and deſired them to put up their arms, and go to their barracks; that the ſoldiers were before the Mayor, who would do them juſtice: The ſoldiers within likewiſe deſired them to go away to their barracks and leave them to the determination of the Mayor. Upon the ſoldiers drawing their arms, many of the inhabitants conceiving themſelves in danger, ran to ſome ſleighs that were near, and pulled out ſome of the rungs. The Mayor and Alderman Deſbroſſes came out, and ordered the ſoldiers to their barracks; After ſome time, they moved up the Fly: The people were apprehenſive, that as the ſoldiers had drawn their ſwords at the Mayor's houſe, and thereby contemned the civil authority, and declared war againſt the inhabitants, it was not ſafe to let them go thro' the ſtreets alone, leſt they might offer violence to ſome of the citizens: To prevent which, they followed them and the two magiſtrates aforeſaid, to the corner of Golden-Hill, and in their going ſeveral of the citizens reaſoned with them on the folly of their drawing their ſwords, and endeavoured to perſuade them to ſheath them; aſſuring them, no miſchief was intended them; but without ſucceſs. They turned up Golden-Hill, and about the time they gained the ſummit, a conſiderable number of ſoldiers joined them, which inſpired them to re-inſult the magiſtrates, and exaſperate the inhabitants; which was ſoon manifeſted, by their facing about, and one in ſilk ſtockings, and neat Buckſkin breeches (who is ſuſpected to have been an Officer in diſguiſe) giving the word of command, "Soldiers draw your bayonets, & cut your way through them." The former was immediately obeyed, and they call'd out, "Where are your Sons of Liberty now?" and fell on the citizens with great violence, cutting & ſlaſhing. This convinced them, that their apprehenſions were well founded; for altho' no inſult or violence had been offered to the former; yet inſtead of going peaceably to their barracks, as they were ordered by the magiſtrates, they in defiance of their authority (Veteran like) drew their arms, to attack men, who, except 6 or 7 that had clubs and ſticks, were naked. Theſe few that had the ſticks, maintained their ground in the narrow paſſage in which they ſtood, and defended their defenceleſs fellow citizens, for ſome time, againſt the furious and unmanly attack of armed ſoldiers, until one of them miſſing his aim, in a ſtroke made at one of the aſſailants, loſt his ſtick, which obliged the former to retreat, to look for ſome inſtrument of defence; the ſoldiers purſued him down to the main ſtreet;—one of them made a ſtroke with a cutlaſs at Mr. Francis Field, one of the people called Quakers, ſtanding in an inoffenſive poſture in Mr. Field's door, at the corner, and cut him on the right cheek, and if the corner had not broke the ſtroke, it would have probably killed him. This party that came down to the main ſtreet, cut a Tea-Water Man driving his cart, and a Fiſherman's finger; in ſhort, they madly attacked every perſon that they could reach: And their companions on Golden-Hill were more inhuman; for, beſides cutting a ſailor's head and finger, that was defending himſelf againſt them, they ſtabbed another with a bayonet, going about his buſineſs, ſo badly, that his life was thought in danger. Not ſatisfied with all this cruelty, two of them followed a boy going for ſugar, into Mr. Elſworth's houſe, one of them cut him on the head with a cutlaſs, and the other made a lunge with a bayonet at the woman in the entry, that answered the child. Capt Richardſon was violently attacked by two of the ſoldiers, with ſwords, and expected to have been cut to pieces; but was ſo fortunate as to defend himſelf with a ſtick for a conſiderable time, 'till a halbert was put into his hands, with which he could have killed ſeveral of them; but he made no other uſe of it, than to defend himſelf, and his naked Fellow Citizens.——Mr. John Tarpe, hearing from his houſe the cry of murder, went out unarmed, to ſee the occaſion of it, and when he was come in view of the ſoldiers, three of them purſued him to his houſe, with their arms drawn, from whence he took a halbert, with which he defended himſelf againſt their attacks with ſticks of wood, which they took from a heap that lay in the ſtreet, and threw at his legs as they could not reach his body with their arms, and obliged them to retire to their companions; in which time their lives were in his power, had he been diſpoſed to have taken them. Several of the ſoldiers were diſarmed by the inhabitants, after which no violence was done to them. From all which, I think it is evident that the inhabitants only acted on the defenſive. Capt. Richardſon was a witneſs of all that paſſed, from the ſoldier's coming to the Mayor's door, and declares, that if they had not halted and acted as they did on Golden Hill, he verily believes there would not have been any miſchief done.

Some time after the commencement of the grand affray on the Golden Hill a poſſe of ſoldiers came from another quarter, oppoſite to the ſtreet that leads down from the hill, and called out to the ſoldiers on the hill. "to cut their way down, and they would meet them half way." During the action on the hill, a ſmall party of ſoldiers came along the Fly, by the Market, and halted near Mr Norwood's. Some of the inhabitants gathered round them, when a converſation enſued on the then diſturbances. Soon after, the former drew their bayonets; upon which, as the citizens were all unarmed, they caſt about to look for ſtones or ſome inſtrument to defend themſelves: But the ſoldiers obſerving that they could not find any thing, one of them made an attempt to ſtab Mr. John White, who finding himſelf in imminent danger, judged it moſt ſafe to take flight towards the Mayor's: The ſoldier purſued him with his drawn bayonet, & made ſeveral attempts when he thought Mr. White within his reach, to ſtab him; but in croſſing the gutter the ſoldier fell, which gave the deſigned victim an opportunity to eſcape, or in the opinion of all preſent, he would certainly have fallen a ſacrifice to the unprovoked malevolent and mercileſs rage of his purſuer. Several of the ſoldiers that were on the hill were much bruiſed, and one of them badly cut. Soon after the above attack, many of the magiſtrates collected from different parts of the city, and ſeveral of the officers being made acquainted with the affray, came to the places of action and diſperſed the ſoldiers. Thus ended a riot, which would have been productive of much worſe conſequences had the citizens been armed. In the evening the ſoldiers cut one Lamp Lighter on the head, and drew the ladder from under another, while he was lighting the Lamps. On Saturday the 20th, a ſoldier made an attempt to ſtab a woman coming from market with a bundle of Fiſh, run his bayonet thro' her cloak & body cloaths. About noon, at the head of chapel ſtreet an affray begun between ſome ſailors and ſoldiers: the origin of which I have not been able with certainty to find out. The ſailors aſſert, that a ſoldier drew his bayonet on them, upon which they ſeized him, and put him in cuſtody of a conſtable, to carry him before a magiſtrate; which ſome ſoldiers ſeeing, ran to the barracks and bro't out a number of others to reſcue him, and to beat the ſailors. The ſoldiers on the other hand, ſay, that the ſailors threw ſtones at them, and that one of them was obliged to take ſhelter in a houſe near the New Preſbyterian Meeting; ſo that it's difficult to determine which of them is to be credited. Information was brought of this diſturbance to the Mayor and Alderman in the New Goal, when they were convened to enquire into the riots and batteries of Friday; and upon their looking out, they ſaw a body of ſoldiers going towards the Meeting Houſe: They immediately went out accompanied with a few Citizens, that were then in the Hall. The latter in their going to the riot, agreed to be entirely paſſive, unleſs the magiſtrates ordered them to aſſiſt, to try what effect the magiſtrates authority would have on the ſoldiers. Accordingly they let the Mayor and Aldermen lead the Van, and when they came to the north ſide of the meeting where about 15 ſoldiers had collected, they opened on each ſide of the road, and drew their bayonets; two ſailors, that were at the north weſt corner of the meeting yard, were the particular objects of their reſentment, who, with 3 or 4 other perſons, compoſed the citizens that were there, one of whom was intoxicated, and gave one of the Alderman a great deal of trouble in keeping him from the ſoldiers, who attacked the ſailors with great rage, and would have killed them if the citizens had not interpoſed. One of the ſailors (an old man that worked along ſhore) was cut on the head, who upon enquiry, I found had not been in the beginning of the affray, but came out of his houſe on hearing it. The magiſtrates endeavoured, but in vain, to command the ſoldiers to their barracks: Upon ſeeing their authority diſregarded and ineffectual, one of the Aldermen deſired a citizen to go and call their officers; which the ſoldiers hearing, ſwore he ſhould not, and pointed their bayonets at him. The Mayor giving over all hopes of quelling the riot, had moved off from the place of action, in order to bring the officers out; but ſome of the citizens requeſted him not to quit the fields, and leave the ſoldiers with their arms to deſtroy the inhabitants; upon which he returned; and ſoon after a great body of people was coming up the broad way, which the ſoldiers ſeeing, they went to their barracks. A report being ſpread thro' the city, that the ſoldiers had ruſhed out of their barracks, and were ſlaughtering the inhabitants in the fields, ſoon brought out a great number of the citizens to the new goal. While they were enquiring into the cauſe of the riot, a number of ſoldiers, not more than 20, came up from the lower barracks, and marched thro' a conſiderable body of the inhabitants collected along the ſtreet (to the ſouth of the Preſbyterian meeting) that leads to the goal, when they might very eaſily have avoided them, and taken a rout to the barracks acroſs the fields, where none of the citizens ſtood, which would not have endangered or expoſed them to a riot, if they were not diſpoſed to it. The people there opened and let them paſs; when they got near thro', a greater body ſtanding to the ſouthward of the goal fence, one of the ſoldiers, in the preſence of a very reputable perſon, ſnatched a ſtick from one of the by ſtanders; others ſay that a ſword was taken from another; this bro't on a new affray, which laſted about two minutes, cutting and ſlaſhing on both ſides; when the ſoldiers finding themſelves roughly handled, they made the beſt of their way to the barracks, and ſome of the inhabitants purſued them to the gates, and one of them took a bayonet from a ſoldier. In this ſcuffle one of the citizens was wounded in the face, and had two of his teeth broke by a ſtroke of a bayonet: A ſoldier received a bad cut on the ſhoulder. Theſe are the principal wounds that the combatants ſuſtained. Soon after this action ended the inhabitants diſperſed; and in the afternoon a ſoldier was diſcovered in the court room in diſguiſe, who was known to have headed the firſt riot that happened in the morning: He was brought before the court and committed. Since which ſeveral inſults have been given by the ſoldiers to the citizens, the particulars of which there is not room to inſert in a News Paper. To conclude, it is evident there has been blood ſpilt on both ſides: I therefore ſubmit it to my ſuperiors, whether the reputation of the citizens or of the ſoldiers can be inconteſtibly vindicated, and indubitable information thereof given to the government at home, unleſs there is a general enquiry into the whole of theſe diſturbances. The inhabitants that were active, are deſirous that ſuch an examination ſhould be made; and if it is not done, the world will be at no loſs to what cauſe to attribute the neglect of it, and where all this miſchief firſt originated.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7.

The New-York Paper of Thurſday laſt brought by the Hartford Poſt, mentions, That five Gentlemen of that City had waited on the Corporation with a Petition in Behalf of a great Number of the Inhabitants for leave to erect a Pole *ſacred to Conſtitutional Liberty*, on the Common, at the Place where the other Pole ſtood, which had been deſtroyed: This Petition the Corporation did not now give their Conſent to, which, if they had done, might have been thought by ſome, making themſelves Parties in the Act, yet that they would not have objected, or been diſpleaſed, if the Pole had been erected without any freſh Application to them. However,——

——Many Perſons who were promoters of the deſign of erecting a new Liberty-Pole, were unwilling to fix it where the other ſtood. And yet to anſwer the end, it was neceſſary it ſhould ſtand near the ſame place. The buſineſs was therefore for a while at a ſtand, till a lucky expedient was thought of and adopted. A ſmall ſlip of land, 11 feet wide, and 100 feet long, an undivided right, near the place where the former Pole ſtood, was found to be private property, and immediately purchaſed for the purpoſe. Here a hole was dug, 12 feet deep and a large Pitch Pine Maſt erected. The Maſt was ſtrongly caſed round with Iron bars, laid length ways, rivited thro' with large flat Rivits and laid cloſe together, ſo as entirely to cover the Maſt for about two thirds of its length, and over theſe Bars were driven large Iron Hoops, near half an inch thick, at ſmall diſtances, from bottom to top. On the upper part, the Bars were not laid quite cloſe, but rivited and hooped in the ſame manner, and the wood between the Bars driven as full of large nails as it would hold. It was drawn thro' the ſtreets from the Ship-Yard, by 6 Horſes, decorated with Ribbands, 3 Flags flying, with the words Liberty & Property, and attended by ſeveral thouſands of the inhabitants. It was raiſed without any accident, while the French Horns played God ſave the King. It was ſtrongly ſecured in the Ground by timber, great ſtones and earth, and is in Height above the ground, about 46 Feet; on the top of it was raiſed a Top Maſt of 22 Feet, on which is fixt a Gilt Vane, with the word LIBERTY. No ſort of diſturbance happened during the whole affair. The Gentlemen of the Army had taken a laudable Care that not the leaſt offence ſhould be given by the Soldiers, many of whom, were preſent, and neither gave nor received any affront. This Buſineſs was done on Tueſday laſt.——

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

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MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*